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ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

No. XXX.

AUGUST, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

It is the general custom of editors, on commencing a new volume, to review the past, and make some announcement respecting the future. The amount of matter requiring insertion in our last number, would not allow us, if disposed, to do so; nor will our present circumstances permit us to do more than merely glance at a few miscellaneous topics that ought to be duly considered by our patrons and readers.

A PERIODICAL ON PEACE INDISPENSABLE TO OUR CAUSE.—No kindred enterprise is sustained without a periodical devoted to its interests; and such a one is peculiarly requisite in a cause like our own. Temperance, Protestant Reform, Home and Foreign Missions, nearly all the benevolent enterprises of the age, would suffer less than ours from dispensing with their appropriate periodicals; both because there is less need of information on those topics, and because religious newspapers are ready to publish in their behalf vastly more than on the subject of Peace. These papers contain ten times as much concerning almost any one of those causes, as they do respecting our own; when they publish any thing at all on peace, it is generally something in the form of anecdote or illustration adapted to please the people, rather than to promote the cause; and when an emergency, like the war-breeze two years ago from Maine, arises, it is with extreme difficulty we can get

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them to insert any remonstrance or appeal bold and strong enough to withstand the popular current. We *must* have an organ of our own through which to address the community. The Advocate is indispensable; and without it, the cause itself would cease at once to have "a local habitation or a name."

CIRCULATION OF THE ADVOCATE.—We desire to record, with gratitude to God and our friends, the steady increase in the circulation of our periodical. We began its publication in this city, four years ago, without one regular subscriber; and now we circulate, though not quite all to paying subscribers, nearly four thousand. The number *ought* to be ten times as great; and our friends could, without much effort, increase its circulation to ten or even twenty thousand. There is no way in which they could more easily or more effectually promote the cause; for the diffusion of intelligence is the only means of accomplishing our object; and, if our friends will pay for the intelligence, and then diffuse it themselves, they will do even more good than they would by giving us the money outright. Such co-workers might and should be multiplied more than tenfold. Every friend of peace, not in circumstances of actual distress, could, if he would, take the Advocate at only one dollar a volume; but we have been surprised and mortified at the reluctance of some among our professed friends to do even so little as this for a cause of which they would fain have us believe them to be 'as good friends as any body else.' If we *had* no *better* friends, the cause would not live another month; but we thank God for increasing the number of those who are willing to give us something more than good wishes. We need, we *must* have, substantial aid, such as will pay printers and binders, and paper-makers. Good wishes will not meet their demands; and we know not what to think of that man's friendship for the cause, who will not aid it to the amount of a single dollar for a publication worth nearly twice that sum, while he is paying a great deal more for periodicals less valuable or less necessary.

How easy, too, would it be for our friends to extend its cir-

ulation among their neighbors. They would thus render a very important service to the cause; and we would urge them all, especially ministers of the gospel, to attempt it without delay. Let each minister preach on the subject, recommend the circulation of a work like ours, and then start in person, or by an efficient proxy, a subscription among his people.

CHANGE IN THE TIME OF ISSUING THE ADVOCATE.—We have not altered the designation of our periodical as a monthly publication; but, for special, temporary reasons, we have of late been issuing it only once in two months, yet twelve numbers to every subscriber of a dollar. One motive of the change was the hope of having it date its successive volumes, not from June, but from January, without breaking a volume for the purpose; and this we design to do by extending the present volume to the close of 1842, and issuing its numbers a part of the time once in two months, and a part every month.

DESIGN OF THE ADVOCATE.—Our periodical is exclusively devoted to the cause of Peace. It embraces a great variety of topics, yet all connected, directly or indirectly, with this general theme. And the field is certainly extensive enough, and full of objects deeply interesting to every benevolent or inquisitive mind; for it sweeps over the whole earth through all ages, and includes numberless subjects the most important both to individuals and communities for two worlds.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF MEETING THE PECULIAR WISHES OF EVERY READER.—In the vast variety of topics before us, we must make a selection; and it is quite impossible, as we cannot discuss every thing at once, to gratify all our readers in every number of our work. The old adage of 'one man's meat being another man's poison,' is strikingly applicable here; for what highly delights one reader, is often found either to disgust another, or to fail of arresting his attention. One calls for facts; another for principles. One is all for narrative; another all for argument. One wants anecdotes; another insists on discussion; a third requires a detail of the expenses and miseries incident to war; a fourth inquires after its bearings on the political, social

and religious interests of mankind ; while a fifth, thinking himself sufficiently informed on all such points, wishes to know what can be done to any purpose for the banishment of this terrible scourge from the earth. These demands are all reasonable in their place ; but, as we cannot meet them all at once, each must take its turn, and no one become impatient if his peculiar wishes are not gratified in this number, or in half a dozen succeeding ones. Sooner or later, we hope to discuss all the topics connected with our cause ; but how soon, or when, must depend on circumstances that are often beyond our control.

THE COURSE WE PROPOSE.—We wish for all the variety possible in a publication like ours ; and we design to give in the current volume a fuller account of what the friends of peace are doing for the cause in this and other countries. We have all along aimed to do so ; but, as intelligence is usually reserved for the close of each number, it has been pretty uniformly excluded by the superabundance of other matter. We have regretted especially the omission of foreign correspondence ; and we hope hereafter to publish not only more of that, but to keep our readers more fully acquainted with our own operations. Our Executive Committee, appreciating the importance of such information, have requested of our agents a monthly or quarterly account of their labors. We designed to insert in this number some extracts from their reports since our anniversary, but could find no room.

OUR OBJECT AND MEASURES.—Our sole aim is the abolition of war—war as defined by all lexicographers to be “a conflict between nations, states or governments by force ;” this object we hope to accomplish by changing public sentiment on the subject through all Christian communities ; and such a change we expect to produce by spreading light through the pulpit and the press.—Our measures may all be resolved into an application of the gospel to this long neglected subject ; and we would press into co-operation ministers and Christians of every name, all that love God, their country or their species, whether they

regard all war as contrary to the gospel, or believe in the lawfulness of wars strictly defensive. Our object is not so much to advocate a theory, as to abolish a custom ; and if the friends of peace will unite with us for the abolition of war, we will not insist on their adopting our own views on every point connected with this cause. Perfect coincidence of views is no more necessary here than in the cause of temperance or any other enterprise. If a man, though an infidel, abstains himself from intoxicating drinks, and uses his influence to make others abstain, he is a friend of temperance ; and so, if a man labors, from any motive whatever, for the abolition of war, he is in fact a co-worker with us, and we welcome his co-operation. Let men cease from war ; and our whole object, as a peace society, is accomplished.

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

The death of William Ladd, late president of the American Peace Society, and for years its chief support, has formed a crisis in the cause of peace which devolves upon its surviving friends responsibilities that can be properly met only by efforts much more vigorous than have yet been made. Our Society at its recent anniversary, directed that ‘a special appeal be made for funds to meet this crisis in the cause, and to give it a new and lasting impulse ;’ and, in discharge of this trust, we would respectfully yet earnestly invite the attention of all our friends to the wants and claims of this great enterprise.

The cause of peace has been more or less before the community for twenty-five years, and accomplished an amount of good greater than could have been expected from the few and feeble means used. The contributions to it in this country have scarcely averaged one thousand dollars a year since its commencement, and have never reached four thousand dollars in any one year ; yet with this pittance, though hardly sufficient to keep any enterprise of the kind alive for a day, has this cause won a place among the benevolent operations of the age, and

done much to change public sentiment on the subject of peace, and do away the practice of war between Christian nations. We could not hope, with such slender means, to move the mass of minds through the country; still we have the published opinion of Ex-President Adams, that our efforts did actually prevent a war with Mexico, and we could mention several other instances in which war would have been almost inevitable in such a state of public opinion as existed before the commencement of this reform. In little more than twenty years preceding the origin of this cause, Christendom expended for war more than \$15,000,000,000, and sacrificed no less than 9,000,000 lives; but during the quarter of a century since the friends of peace began their work, the general peace of the civilized world has been preserved mainly by the blessing of God on the efforts and influences which together constitute the cause of peace.

All this has been done with an amount of means less than in any kindred enterprise. John Howard used to spend in the cause of prison discipline nearly \$10,000 a year from his own purse; the cause of temperance did not venture even to stand without some \$20,000 pledged for a fair trial of the experiment; the temperance society of a single State (New York) has raised about \$40,000 in a year, and even in the anti-slavery cause, probably fifty times as much money and effort have been expended as in the cause of peace.

This neglect of our cause we must attribute mainly to the want of proper information respecting its claims and its wants. Many seem to imagine that the cause needs little or no money; but agencies cannot be supported, and publications issued and scattered through the land, and all our other operations carried on, without a large amount of money.

Funds are urgently required for such objects as the following:

1. For our *periodical*; an instrument quite indispensable, but one which in every reform is a bill of expense. Not one periodical in ten, if one in a hundred, devoted to any reform, supports itself.
2. For *tracts*, of which we already have stereo-

type plates for nine; but all of them are nearly out of print for want of funds. 3. For *volumes*, much needed especially for the young; but though we have stereotype plates for several, and manuscripts on hand for others, we cannot issue one without more means. 4. For *agencies*; a department peculiarly important, in which ten or fifteen able, devoted men ought to be forthwith employed; but we have not had for years the means of pledging a support to a single person in our employ. 5. For a variety of other purposes incidental to such an enterprise, but which we shall not here specify.

These objects cannot require less than \$20,000 a year. We do not, however, venture to ask or even hope for so large a sum; but will not our friends furnish us some \$10,000? Will not the wealthy friends of peace, who give to some objects their hundreds, and even thousands, show the same liberality to this cause? Cannot multitudes make themselves life-members of our Society by a donation of \$20,00? Will not congregations do the same for their ministers? How many could give \$20, or \$10, or \$5, or \$2, a year. Every friend of peace, not in distressed circumstances, could with perfect ease take our periodical, the Advocate of Peace, at a single dollar a volume; and if this alone were done by *all* our friends, it would soon relieve us, and give the cause a new and effective impulse.

We would especially urge congregational collections for this cause as for others. Let every preacher plead its claims on the earliest Sabbath that may be convenient, and immediately take up a contribution to be in part expended, if the donors desire it, in circulating peace tracts among themselves, and the remainder devoted to the general wants of the cause. We invite the special attention of every minister to the suggestion, and would respectfully urge him to do without delay whatever he purposes in aid of our funds.

The responsibilities of this great, but long neglected cause, now rest with its professed friends through the country. To you we appeal, and ask you to falsify the contemptuous prediction, that the cause of peace would die with Mr. Ladd, by

rallying at once for its support. We must have something better than good wishes; we cannot sustain the cause without your personal and pecuniary aid. We *must* have them *both*, and that without much delay. We can no longer lean upon him whose unrequited services no money can procure, and whose purse furnished us nearly \$2,000 in a single year. Such a loss can be fully made up only by thousands coming zealously to our aid; nor can we bring ourselves to doubt, that our friends will not long suffer such a cause to want what they can together furnish with so much ease.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEO. C. BECKWITH,	} Sub Committee.
J. P. BLANCHARD,	
AMASA WALKER,	

N. B. Donations should be sent to J. K. WHIPPLE, Treasurer of the Am. Peace Society, No. 9 Cornhill, Boston.

THE CAUSE OF PEACE PRACTICABLE.*

BY AMASA WALKER, ESQ.

War has a fearful pre-eminence among the evils which afflict mankind. Other evils are partial in their operation; even intemperance has been restricted in its mischief to a portion of the human family; but war, a universal scourge, has overspread the globe in all ages, and inflicted its tremendous evils on the savage and the civilized, on Jews and Mohammedans, on pagans and Christians. It reaches every class of human interests, and sheds a withering blight over national and individual, social and domestic happiness. Does any one doubt whether war is not the direst of all the evils that ever scourged our race? Go to the field of battle, and there see its incomparable work of guilt and mischief. Behold that young man, once a father's pride, and a mother's joy, cloven down with his country's standard in his hands, and there weltering in blood and agony, while the shouts of the combatants ring around him and the hoof of the furious war-horse tramples him into the earth, and the heavy wheels of cannon pass and repass over his body!

*Our readers will remember, that in the winter of 1837-8 a Course of Lectures on the subject of peace was delivered in Boston by Dr. Channing, Dr. Ware, and other distinguished friends of our cause. We deeply regretted our inability to publish the entire course; and this abstract of Mr. Walker's lecture will doubtless serve to deepen the regret, that they were not all given to the public. It was taken at the time in short hand; and the author, therefore, is not responsible for the precise language used by the reporter.—Ed.

Go to a man-of-war, like the Jersey prison-ship, and see 3,500 wretches in that receptacle of disease and death, expiring amidst loathsome contagion in unsolaced, untended agonies, and plunged, one after another, into a watery grave, unpitied, unregistered, forgotten for ever in the general ruin. Survey a city or village on fire by the hand of war, and mark the sick crawling from their beds, the aged and lame hobbling on their crutches, mothers clasping their infants to their bosom, all fleeing in terror and despair, before the ruthless destroyer.

Still worse are the *moral* evils of war—its vices, its crimes, its intemperance, its profanities, its debaucheries, its reckless disregard of God, its cold-blooded indifference to the welfare of mankind. Ask the father whose son has returned from war, with all the habits of the camp or the war-ship, to swear, and drink, and game, and steal, and indulge in debauchery, and almost every imaginable species of vice and crime.

The evils of war are admitted by nearly all persons of intelligence; yet not a few deem it necessary and inevitable. They think the custom must be continued, to guard a nation's honor, to ensure its safety, and vindicate its rights and interests.

These positions we controvert, and maintain that war is *not* necessary for such purposes; that it *can* be abolished without injury or hazard to nations; and that it ought, therefore, to be immediately and for ever abandoned.

All evil customs rest, for their support and continuance, on some wrong principle. It was thus with intemperance; for all its guilt and evils sprang from the fatal mistake, that ardent spirit, intoxicating drinks, are necessary in certain cases to the human frame. This error the cause of temperance combats, and seeks to remove the evils of intemperance by uprooting this wrong principle. Just so of all vices, all wrong customs. It is so with war. Public sentiment has for ages been utterly debauched on this subject, and prostituted to the support of this foul and mischievous practice. War is deemed necessary; extensive, gigantic preparations are made for it; it is the chief business of nations; it is deemed the source of the highest, most enduring glory; and the greatest destroyer of mankind has come to be regarded as the most illustrious of his species. Correct public opinion on the subject; and war must ere-long come to an end. This cannot be done at once, but will require years, perhaps ages, to effect.

We need not, and should not be discouraged by the apathy or the incredulity prevailing all around us. This is nothing

new; for every kindred enterprise was met at its outset with doubts, and sneers, and confident predictions of speedy, total failure. "It never can be done. Your object is indeed very good, a consummation devoutly to be wished; but it is utterly unattainable. Your whole scheme is visionary, Utopian, impracticable." It is very easy thus to ridicule *any* new project, to intimidate the fearful, and make the cautious waver, and halt, and hang back; but all this, as it can neither change the nature of truth, nor diminish the obligations of duty, ought not at all to discourage the friends of peace.

This cause neither requires nor expects for its success any thing miraculous or supernatural. Its triumph will surely come from appropriate means. We have only to use the instrumentalities which God has put within our reach; and there are now at work influences that will eventually suffice for the complete success of this enterprise.

Look at public opinion; a principle operating with peculiar efficiency on communities like our own, and sending its influence into the most despotic governments in Christendom. Not a monarch in Europe but is forced to respect public opinion; and this opinion, as the many who form it are the chief sufferers from war, is fast coming to be strongly in favor of peace.

These positions none will question; and mark their bearing on the point before us. Diffuse and deepen the sentiments of peace; let them be extended far enough to reach and mould the policy of nations; let the voice of the people in the best portions of Christendom constrain their rulers to renounce all thoughts of settling their disputes by the sword; let our own government incorporate this pacific principle in a treaty with England, and henceforth adjust all their difficulties by negotiation or amicable reference. The example would be seen; the salutary contagion would spread; nation after nation would admire and imitate. Money saved, life spared, happiness preserved, safety and prosperity insured without loss—such motives would soon operate far and wide. France would join the league of peace; and thus would be formed a partial *congress of nations*. All Europe looks on with growing interest. Next, Spain, crippled and crushed, comes to this fraternity of peace, for relief from her miseries. Prussia too, once the grand nurse of war, gazes in delightful surprise on this blood-saving machinery, and joins the peaceful alliance. Still the nations retain their war-preparations, but diminish them by degrees, and look forward to a time when the great brotherhood of civilized nations

shall by common consent relinquish them for ever. A rich cluster, an unbroken series of benefits, result from this policy of reason and peace. Agriculture thrives anew; manufactures revive; commerce spreads a wide and fearless wing; all arts, all improvements, all virtues, flourish. Despotism begins, as she gazes on the scene, to relax her scowling brow. And Austria, though hesitating long, is convinced at length, and enrolls her name among the pacificators of Christendom. Russia alone, ignorant, despotic, semi-barbarous, still keep aloof, but cannot long remain in such a position. She frowns: but she stands alone against Europe, against the civilized world. What can she do? Brave universal contempt and abhorrence? No; she too must join the holy league; and, when all Christendom are thus banded and basking in peace, pagan nations will ere-long follow their example, and war be no more.

Blessed result! Nor is there any thing in this chain of suppositions either chimerical or absurd; for it is only supposing causes to produce their legitimate effects. The process is already begun; and, should it continue in England and America, the result is certain. May not the time be near when a congress of nations will no longer be regarded as the dream of a benevolent monomaniac? Is it *now* more improbable than was the abolition of the slave-trade in 1787, when Wilberforce first moved the question in the British Parliament? Yet that traffic in human flesh was in 1801 put under the ban, and slavery itself abolished throughout the British dominions in 1834.

Will you tell us, the practicability of entire abstinence from war is mere theory? Mere theory! Be it so; it is still the theory of the gospel. Has this theory never been tried? Yes; William Penn put it to the test in his colony. He came without cannon or sword, to the most warlike tribes of Indians on this continent. He approached them, not as a fierce warrior, not as a wily statesman, not as an enemy or a stranger, but as a friend, as a brother, as one with them in feeling and interests. On the banks of the Delaware they met beneath the wide-spreading elm to form their treaty of peace, amity and brotherhood. No oath ratified it; no signatures attested it; no pen recorded it; but, written on the heart alone, the Indian rehearsed it in his wigwam to his children, and resolved that the wampum of peace with the Quaker should never be broken, nor the tomahawk ever be dug up to harm William Penn, or any of his brethren. Years rolled on; and, while New England flowed with the blood of the red man and the white man shed in mutual slaughter, the

Quaker in Pennsylvania, without a fort, a cannon or a sword for his defence, remained without molestation for more than seventy years, until the change of her policy to war drew upon her the same outrages that kept the rest of the land continually in blood or alarm. What a contrast here to our own war-smitten, blood-drenched commonwealth! These are facts, not mere theory. Yet few know any thing about the difference between these two cases. All are familiar from childhood with the Indian wars of New England; but who reads the history of the peaceful intercourse in Pennsylvania between the Indian and the Quaker? If people would read it, should we hear any more about the principle of peace being merely theoretical?

Nor is this a solitary case. Look at the Quakers in Ireland during the bloody and ferocious rebellion of 1798. Nearly 20,000 in number, scattered in a variety of places, exposed under circumstances the most critical to the rage of both parties, they remained, in the midst of universal havoc, conflagration and death, with the loss of only a single person; and that one, a young man who had lost confidence in his peace principles, and put on a soldier's uniform for his protection, was shot, not as a Quaker, but as a man of blood.

Let us turn now to some *encouraging circumstances* of the age. We neither despair nor droop at finding our scheme unpopular with the multitude. Such has been the fate of every reform; and New England herself can furnish illustrations of this point. When the youthful Roger Williams stood up to vindicate the doctrine of religious toleration, and declared that the civil power should punish crime, but never coerce opinion; that man should be held responsible for his faith to God alone; that conscience is sacred, and not to be fettered or impeded by government; what reception did he meet even from the fathers of our own New England? They frowned upon him as if he were tainted with a spiritual leprosy. The whole colony was thrown into a ferment; the press teemed with denunciations; the pulpit hurled its anathemas; courts, civil and ecclesiastical put him under their ban, and drove him into exile among the Indians of Rhode-Island. A fearful ordeal; but could it destroy the truth? Here is encouragement for all pioneers in a good cause. But, had Roger Williams said, "My views will be unpopular; I cannot avow them without incurring the displeasure of my brethren; I shall get myself into difficulty, reproach and suffering;" what would have become of religious liberty even in the land of the Pilgrims? Where would have

been his own well-earned fame, and his crown of glory and of joy?

We may, also, derive much encouragement from the history of this cause. A little more than twenty years ago, Dr. Worcester wrote his "*Solemn Review of the Custom of War*," and offered it to several booksellers before he could find one that would take the risk of publishing it; and little did that publisher dream it would so soon be translated into all the principal languages of Europe, and circulated in the four quarters of the globe. This pioneer of the peace cause began in the midst of war, when its power and glory were in their zenith. Few rallied around him; yet he went forward, amidst pity, obloquy and reproach, slow and toilsome, until he saw his favorite cause linked with the great work of a world's improvement and salvation; adopted by the wise and good; advocated by respectable periodicals devoted exclusively to its interests; pleaded by most of our religious presses; espoused by young and old, male and female, patriots, philanthropists and Christians; societies multiplied in this country, in England, in France, and in Switzerland.

Various causes are at work in favor of peace. The thrift of agriculture; the rise of manufactures; the extension of commerce; the wider, more frequent, more intimate intercourse of nations; the increase of the numbers injured by war, and deeply interested in the preservation of peace; all these are efficient auxiliaries. War injures the many for the gratification of the few; and, as this is now coming to be felt, and power is passing into the hands of the million, rulers will find it much more difficult to involve their subjects in war. Intersected friths and intervening mountains will not hereafter be suffered to make enemies. Literature is becoming far more pacific. History, a tissue of war, is full of its praises; but the historian is now beginning to search out and do justice to the real benefactors of mankind, the despised, reproached, suffering pioneers of reform and philanthropy. Poetry, once the prostituted eulogist of war, is beginning to chant a different strain; and the day is fast coming when the muse will strike her sweetest lyre to the praise of the sons and daughters of peace. Woman, too, has taken the field against war; and when has she failed in such a work of love? When was she ever driven back from her sortie against such an enemy to mankind?

Do you ask, what shall be done? We must not cry to Hercules, without putting our own shoulder to the wheel. We should go at once for a Congress of nations; and petitions for this object should be poured into Congress from the whole

country, until the subject is taken up in earnest. The same should be done in England, in France, in every nation where the ear of government is accessible. The moral effect, whatever the result, must be good in keeping the subject before the public. Associations should be formed, and tracts printed, and publications widely circulated, and lectures sent abroad, and money liberally contributed for these purposes.

The age is full of encouragements. The present is always struggling with the past. This conflict is particularly severe on the subject of war; but, however difficult, victory is ultimately certain. Who can bind the truth? Who will presume to limit the capabilities of the soul? What power can chain down the spirit of the age? The great may despise, and the powerful may oppose; but ignorance, and selfishness, and despotism must bow before the spirit of the age? Its watchword is onward; nor will its march be stayed till humanity, freedom and peace reach their goal in triumph.

AGENCIES.

We were obliged to exclude from our last number reports from our agents during the past year, as well as much other matter; but we insert in this some specimens, to show our readers what the few in our service have been doing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF REV. D. O. MORTON.

In my recent tour to the West, I visited several battle-fields, where brethren had met in deadly strife, and, under the control of violent and malignant passions, hurried each other into eternity. Most of those who were engaged in the fearful carnage, knew not why they fought, except that they were so commanded, and were taught that persons of a different dress and country were their enemies.

Passing up the Niagara river, we had a fair view of Queenstown, where a bloody battle was fought in our last war with England. Gen. Van Rensselaer with a thousand Americans made an attack upon the British forces at Queenstown. At first the Americans were successful, but the enemy, receiving powerful reinforcements, rallied, and repulsed them. A portion of our army, which was on the American shore, witnessed the horrid affray; and when they saw the dead and the wounded brought back in boats, they refused to pass over to the aid of their brethren, though urgently pressed and commanded. Our men engaged in the battle, did all that was practicable, but, pushed by the British bayonet, they fled; and many of them, in attempting to gain the low bank of the river, plunged down a precipice, where they were dashed and torn in pieces. About 700 surrendered.

Gen. Brock, the British commander, was killed in the action. A monument to his memory was erected by the Colonial Legislature at an expense of \$8000. But already it is marred and shattered; and, unless repaired at great expense, it will soon crumble into ruins. While we would honor the memory of men who in the hour of peril, jeopardized their lives in the defence of their country, still there can be no doubt, that an increasing knowledge of the Bible will convince

men that all wars are wrong; and, that the period is rapidly hastening when the monuments of battles, victories and blood shall have perished; or should some of them survive, they will be regarded only as mournful chronicles of the barbarism of former times.

Queenstown is a pleasant agricultural town; its hills and plains and ravines, when I saw them, looked calm and peaceful; and it was melancholy to reflect that but a few years since, its soil had been fattened by blood shed in malignant, murderous strife; and by men whose origin, language and religion were the same.

Near the falls of Niagara, on the Canada shore, is now stationed a regiment of Scotch Highlanders. Desertions are frequent. A few months since, some of these fellows tired of their military bondage, attempted, by swimming across the Niagara river, to reach the American shore. One, finding he was about to sink, cried for help; two, who had nearly reached the shore, turned back to his rescue; but they could not save him, and in the effort the three sunk and perished together.

One mile north of Niagara Falls was fought the battle of Bridgewater, or, as it is more frequently called, the battle of Lundy's Lane. It commenced July 25, 1814, at 4 o'clock P. M. and continued till midnight. The British army was stationed upon a hill or rising ground. At one time in the evening they were driven from it. In this crisis of the engagement, a British reinforcement was hastened on. These with all the ardor of fresh troops rushed onward, and poured a deadly fire upon the army on the hill, supposing them to be Americans. But there had been a change in the position of the contending forces; and the new division of the British were killing their own men. This action, considering the numbers engaged, was exceedingly bloody; on both sides the loss was about 1500, and was nearly equal. Great holes were dug in the earth, and the slain tumbled in. A gentleman who visited this battle-field five and twenty years after, said he saw bones sticking up through the soil. The Americans, though they obtained possession of the hill, soon found it necessary to leave the bloody spot. This section of country was especially the theatre of war.

Passing westward, I visited the city of Maumee. On the opposite or southern side of the river, was the American fort Meigs, at a place called in history the Rapids of the Miami. On the Northern side of the stream the British had erected a fort. A regiment of Kentuckians were sent to take the fort, and spike the cannon. As they approached the enemy fled, and they accomplished their object without loss. The orders given to this regiment were, that, after spiking the cannon, they should fall back immediately down the bank of the river, where boats would be in readiness to convey them to the American side. But seeing some Indians, these high-blooded Kentuckians pushed on after them, regardless or forgetful of orders. They would not leave the field while an enemy was in sight. The Indians fled: but the movement was a lure to draw them into circumstances of inextricable difficulty. Soon the Indians turned upon them; and almost the whole of this youthful regiment were cloven down. Courage availed not; they were ensnared and overpowered, and all but 30 or 40 fell by the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

At an earlier day a battle was fought at Frenchtown, on the borders of the present city of Monroe. Gen. Winchester was invited to spend a night at the house of a Frenchman, three miles away from his command, and on the opposite side of the river. He accepted the

invitation, and spent the night or a part of it in a convivial entertainment. Early in the morning his army was attacked by Col. Proctor with his British troops and Indians. The Americans fought, but they had no leader. In the mean time, Winchester, unable to cross the river to his men, was taken prisoner. He was assured, if his men surrendered, that they should be protected. He sent them an order to surrender, and they obeyed. But the pledge of the British commander was not kept. After the Americans surrendered, the savages fell upon them, and scenes followed too cruel and horrid to be penned or pictured. Nearly all the prisoners were massacred: some fled into a barn to protect themselves, but the barn was set on fire. This horrid massacre sent mourning and lamentation into many of the first families of Kentucky. Many of the young men, it is said, had received a liberal education, and were the flower and pride of their native State. But they were slaughtered after they had given up their arms; and their mangled bodies left in the woods and in the prairies to freeze in winter, and putrify in summer, or to be devoured by birds and beasts. An elder of the Presbyterian church in Monroe told me he had seen human bones all the way from Monroe to Detroit, in what was called "Hull's Trail," a distance of 40 miles; and that among them he had seen as many as 300 skulls.

Some months after the massacre, the American army as they passed through this place, stopped and buried as many of the decayed and mangled bodies as they could find. Seven years afterwards on a muster or military day, the citizens of Monroe went out in search of bones. They had three large boxes, each holding twelve bushels, put into carts. They gathered bones which had been bleaching for seven years, enough to fill the boxes. One box was filled with skulls. With due order and seriousness, these bones were buried in the common cemetery.

Poets tell us, that the soldier fights for glory. And what is his glory? Is it found in the fact, that his body is denied the rite of sepulture, left to the action of the heat by day, and frost by night; to summer's suns, and winter's storms; or to be devoured by dogs and wolves and ravenous birds? This has been the fact with many American soldiers. And shall our rulers, who are the servants of the people, be encouraged or permitted to expose their fellow-citizens to such horrors? Who can look back upon such scenes of suffering and horror, without the deepest regret? The history of our last war with England and a thousand others, might be written in few words; *brother slew his brother, as Cain did in the beginning.*

LOCAL AGENCIES.—We have in some sections of the country, local agents, settled pastors, who plead our cause in their immediate vicinity, as they have opportunity, by exchanges and other ways, without expense to our Society. We will give our readers some idea of these agencies, by a single specimen from one of our devoted friends.

EXTRACTS FROM REV. W. H. DALRYMPLE'S REPORT.

I should have made return to you of my doings before this, but have not found it convenient. I was requested, as you will remember, to do something, as opportunity presented, for the cause of Peace. I have done a little, and but a little. My duties as pastor in a new field of labor have not permitted my doing what, under other circumstances, I should have been glad to do. During last

summer I visited several places by way of exchange, and at a third service lectured on the subject, and took up a collection.

Since then, I have adopted a course which I think is better adapted to the state of feeling on this subject, at least in this region of the country. The course I speak of, is this: when I exchange with a brother, whose people I have reason to conclude have not been very much enlightened on this subject, I preach a part of the day, or all day, as I think it proper, on the subject of peace, and say nothing about a collection, any farther than to state the pecuniary wants of the American Peace Society, and to invite all who feel disposed, to render what assistance they may feel able.

I consider this the most judicious course to pursue in this part of the country at present, for several reasons. I find, as a general thing, there is much ignorance in regard to the objects and operations of the Peace Society. Some persons are hardly aware that such a society exists, and are even still more ignorant of what they are doing, and what they propose to do. Among some I find strong prejudices, arising from a misapprehension of the principles of the Society, as well as of the results to which they will lead. They are fearful that if peace principles prevail throughout this nation, and other nations remain unaffected by them, the country will be thrown into a defenceless condition, the enemy will come in like a flood, and all the blessings of civil and religious liberty be swept away.

Such erroneous impressions must be removed by a clear exposition of the principles upon which the Society is founded—the remedy which it proposes for war; and by a statement of facts relative to what is doing to forward the same cause in *other countries*, as well as in our own. When the public mind becomes enlightened on these points, there will not be so many fears entertained as to the supposed danger which will arise from the prevalence of peace principles.

Above all, let the subject be presented to a Christian community as a religious one; let Christ be preached as the "Prince of Peace," as well as the "Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father," &c. Why is it that the religious community are so alive to the wants and woes of the heathen of distant countries, while they pay so little attention to one of the most barbarous customs of antiquity, cherished in their very midst? It is a matter of the greatest astonishment, as well as regret, that a viper of such a deadly character should be tolerated for a moment in a Christian community; much more, that it should be warmed and nourished in its bosom.

The American Peace Society, as I conceive, is engaged in one of the most benevolent enterprises of the age; and when the people come to understand its claims, then we may, with better hopes of success, call on them to aid its operations. And I am confident that they will then be as willing to give to this object as to any other.

These and some similar considerations, have induced me to adopt the course I have in presenting this subject before the public in this vicinity. After one or two years, the way will be open for agents of the Society to apply for pecuniary assistance with a prospect of success.

A SUGGESTION TO MINISTERS.—And here I would suggest, through you, to my brethren in the ministry generally, the propriety of adopting a course similar to the one I have mentioned; that of *preaching* on this subject, instead of lecturing, both in their own pulpits, and occasionally on exchanges with their brethren. It is certainly a subject well suited to a gospel sermon; and the Bible furnishes many texts directly in point. (4*)

South Gardner, May 12, 1841.

MR. LADD.

So much of our last number was devoted to the memory of our late President, that we cannot, with the amount of other matter on hand, allow ourselves to fill our pages with so many of the notices of him in the public prints, as we desired and intended; but, for the gratification of our friends, we copy a few specimens, and merely add that we have seldom known the loss of an individual in private life, so generally, so deeply lamented. Every allusion to his memory has been in terms of profound respect and deep regret.

Portsmouth Journal.—Died, in this town, William Ladd, aged 63, the well known and highly esteemed Friend of Peace. Mr. Ladd was one of the most eminent Philanthropists of our age and country; and his name will be held in lasting remembrance by all the friends of humanity. He was in early life a shipmaster, and in that capacity was highly esteemed; but for fifteen or twenty years past, having declined all mercantile business, he has devoted himself to the promotion of various benevolent objects, and more especially to that of permanent and universal peace. His private character and Christian deportment were well known to the people of this place, by whom he was greatly beloved; and it affords us a mournful satisfaction that his remains rest in our midst. He died suddenly, having arrived in the cars at half past 7, and dying before midnight. He had been absent on a lecturing tour for six months, and was on his way to his summer seat at Minot, Maine. He paused at the house which was the home of his youth, and where his lady had boarded during his absence; and thence his spirit took its flight to the mansions of rest above. To him may be applied in its full force that beatitude of the Saviour, 'Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God.'

Christian Mirror.—One trait of Mr. Ladd's character, which we have not seen recognized in any published notice of him, was pre-eminently valuable, and distinguished him from most other modern reformers with whom we have happened to be acquainted. His fellow-men might oppose him, or neglect him, or treat his scheme as Utopian; yet he *always kept his temper*. He never dealt in angry denunciation. He was too magnanimous to resent either opposition or indifference. The latter, it was much the harder for him to bear; and he was often grieved by it, not on personal accounts, but from its aspect on the blessed cause to which he had devoted himself. But nothing seemed to interrupt the perpetual flow of kindness and good-will, which characterized him. If there be any exception to this remark, it will apply to only a limited period of his public life; and that, we have since been fully persuaded, was to be ascribed to a physical, and not a moral cause. A few years since, he was visited with a powerful affection (we think it has been regarded as of the paralytic kind) which disabled, for a time, both mind and body, and threatened permanent injury to both muscular and mental action. Before his entire recovery from this visitation, we remember to have witnessed something like fretfulness and impatience, particularly when commenting on a labored argument against some of his positions, which appeared in several papers, from the pen of a gentleman as distinguished for his learning, as for the station which he occupied. But all this disappeared with the return of his health, and he

was the same imperturbable, good-tempered, kind-hearted, uncomplaining friend to all men. If he erred at all, it was by an excess of pleasantry.

But he is gone!—and the time and circumstances of his departure were ordered in great mercy to himself. His was an enviable death. He was found in his Master's service. His transition was sudden from the labors of earth to the rest of heaven. And yet we can hardly repress the feelings of melancholy which arise, as we reflect, that we shall never again be cheered by his hearty greetings, or enlivened and made wiser by his instructive conversation.

London Peace Society.—Mr. Ladd's death had not been announced in London before the late annual meeting of this Society. "The Rev. N. M. Harry said, that the Rev. Baron Stow had communicated to him a fact which cast a gloom over his mind. William Ladd, the President of the American Peace Society, had numbered his days in this world. He need not detain the meeting by detailing the history of this apostle of peace. His writings would continue to diffuse information on the subject, until the whole world had adopted the sentiments he had labored to promote during his life. Under the circumstances, he had formed the following tribute which he would present to the meeting:

"That this meeting has learned with great sorrow through the Rev. Baron Stow, the delegate from the Peace Society, the mournful tidings that William Ladd, Esq., President of the American Peace Society, has terminated his earthly career. Peaceful and laborious was his course, great was his usefulness, and the only considerations that tend to alleviate the painful feelings with which this meeting has received this intelligence are, the full persuasion that he is gone to that world where all the air is love and all the region peace, and that the cause in which he so diligently labored will live and prosper, as it is the cause of him who is the Prince of Peace. This meeting offers its deepest sympathy with the American Peace Society in the loss which they and the friends of the cause throughout the world has sustained; but with them they rejoice that such a man lived, and adorned their country and their cause, assured that ages to come will refer to his history with wonder and admiration."

Mr. Ladd's Bequests.—Our readers may be curious to learn what disposal our President made of his property; and, as we have not space to quote in full from his will, we will just say, that, after providing for his widow an allowance of \$60 a month during her life, and bequeathing about \$2000 to relatives and others, he left the remainder of his property to our Society. We cannot now anticipate how much will eventually come into our treasury; but our friends should reflect that we can expect little, if any thing at present.

ECONOMY OF WAR.

We have selected a few examples to illustrate the reckless prodigality of war. Partisans may charge such extravagances to the wickedness or weakness of a particular administration; but they are in fact inseparable from war under any administration, and may be regarded as pretty fair specimens of its economy.

EXPENSE OF NAVY REPAIRS.—An officer of our Navy, familiar with the facts in the case, has lately been exposing in a Southern periodical the wasteful expenditures in repairing our ships of war. We shall not endorse his censures upon the Navy Commissioners, but merely copy the substance of some of his statements as a sample of the manner in which the war-system squanders even in peace the hard earnings of the people.

"According to the report of the Commissioners, the frigate Constitution was built in 1797, and no evidence can be easily found of any repairs upon her from 1812 to 1833, a period of twenty-one years, when she was first hauled up to be repaired under the present system. The amount of ascertained repairs upon her previous to 1833, was \$349,220 67. In 1835, she is turned over, *figure head* and all, completely repaired for sea service. In 1836 she is again hauled out for repairs, and the expense of these two occasions exceeds the whole ascertained amount of previous repairs by \$9000.

The frigate Brandywine, of the same class as the Constitution, was built at Washington, and launched in 1825; and to this day no one knows what she cost in the first instance. She was had under 'repairs' the year after she was built; again in 1829 and 1830, at N. York; again in 1830, at Norfolk; at N. York, in 1834; at Norfolk, in 1838; five times in thirteen years, at an aggregate cost of \$529,294.

The frigate United States was built in 1797. In 1821 the operations of the present system commenced upon her, and in 1823, the 'repairs' had amounted to \$229,407 82. In 1826 they were commenced again and continued over to 1832, at a cost of \$266,723 70. In 1834 and 1836 she again submits to the operation. In 1839 she is repaired at Boston; in 1840 at N. York; in 1841 at Norfolk, where she now is. During 20 years, her repairs have amounted to \$746,692 07!

Before any appropriation is made for building any ship, the Commissioners are first called on to see what *ought* to be the cost of that ship; and they reply by submitting estimates. Thus the Ohio, which by their estimates would cost, 'equipments and all, less than \$385,000,' was built at an *actual* cost, as the Report states, of upwards of \$654,000; the Concord, which they estimated to cost not more than \$85,000, actually cost upwards of \$141,000; and the store ship Relief, a merchant built ship of 400 tons, built in 1836 by the Navy Board, ought to have cost not more than \$40,000, but she actually cost upward of \$93,000; more than it costs to build at the private yards in N. York, the most splendid packets, though nearly three times as large.

The expenditures have regularly gone beyond the appropriations, notwithstanding the estimates have been increased, and the appropriations enlarged from year to year. In 1833, half a million was asked for repairs; in 1836, a million; in 1837, a million and a quarter; in 1841, a million and a half was asked, and two millions appropriated; yet the only difference between the active force of 1834 and 1841, is *ninety-two guns*.

The Navy Board has been in existence for more than twenty-five years. During that time nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been appropriated to the Navy. Since 1831 three millions and a quarter of dollars have been expended on Navy Yard improvements, by the direction of the Board; but in what sums, upon what objects, where, and in what proportions, this Report informs the Senate that the Commissioners have not the means of knowing."

EXPENSES OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—"Many stories," says a letter from Florida in one of our public prints, "have been told in regard to the prodigality and waste which have been exhibited in conducting this contest, and some have undoubtedly supposed that such accounts were greatly exaggerated; but I must say, I think the *truth* is, more surprising than any fiction likely to be invented by any reasonable man. The Florida Herald says:

"The cost of the provisions and forage for the troops of the regular army, *this winter*, when delivered to the soldiers, is \$1,049,400. We estimate the number of Indians remaining in the territory, at 3000. And the warriors, not exceeding 600; the expense of eatables consumed in one winter in the attempt to catch the said warriors, is \$1,749 per head. Saying nothing of sugar, coffee, potatoes, pickled onions, sour krout, and such luxuries, the *biscuit* and *pork* consumed by the regular army, *this winter*, will weigh *seven times more than ALL THE INDIANS*—men, women, and children, remaining in Florida!"

It may be added, that every Indian warrior killed or captured since the war commenced, has probably cost the United States \$40,000! This may be considered as *exterminating* at a dear rate."

WHY THE FLORIDA WAR CONTINUES SO LONG.—Our readers may all have wondered that a handful of Indians in Florida should have held out so long against the whole force of the United States; but the truth is, that the war has been protracted for years by the clandestine agency of contractors and others interested in its continuance. They have actually furnished the Indians with the means of prolonging the contest, and instigated them to do so.

We give brief extracts from a recent letter from Florida, showing how this nefarious war has been managed:

"You have undoubtedly learned that the government appointed an agent to go out and *treat* with the Indians, and that the individual selected, was the noted *soi-disant* General Brown, who figured as a leader of the patriots in Canada, and fled to this territory, where he has conducted a partisan newspaper. The appointment occasioned great surprise, as well as dissatisfaction here, as might have been expected. The *General* had been out on his mission, and waited on General Armistead, the commander-in-chief, who, it is said, forbid his having any thing to say to the Indians, and he has returned home.

"Strange as it may seem, it is undoubtedly true, that the Indians have been furnished with *RIFLES* recently by our own government; and but for the supplies they have from time to time received, never would have been able to continue the contest! I do not know that these facts can be proved, but nobody doubts their existence here.

The war may last twenty years longer, unless more efficient measures are taken to bring it to a close. The great obstacle to its termination is, that so many are deeply interested in its continuance. Large numbers are making fortunes, some princely fortunes, by the war, and would deprecate the return of peace, as the greatest calamity that could befall *them*. These persons are not, in general, the inhabitants, most of whom sincerely wish for peace, but they are that class of men, who, as contractors and official agents, have their hands in Uncle Sam's pocket. It is such men who influence the movements here to a great extent; and while they do so, the war will be continued as long as possible."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters deserved an earlier insertion, but could not find a place. The one to our late President, it will be seen, was written only two days before his death. We have other letters that never reached him; but we have not at present room for them.

LETTER FROM REV. N. M. HARRY TO REV. GEO. C. BECKWITH.

Thurlow Place, Hackney Head, London, March 26, 1841.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—You will see by our next Herald what we have been doing lately. We have made a special effort to do something to promote our great object in France. I am not without my hopes, that the effort will be attended with good success. My own hands are so full with the duties of rather a large pastoral charge, with a seat at the Board of many of our religious societies, with the secretaryship of the Peace Society, and with editing the Herald, that I really have no time for corresponding with friends. The want of time to write to you any thing in the shape of a letter, has hitherto prevented me, and a reluctance in sending any thing to you. It is so with my valued friend Mr. Ladd. I fear he is offended with me, and indeed he has just cause for it; but if he knew my circumstances, and my feelings, he would pity me. I do love him very much. I love to hear his name, and love to see his hand-writing. We received a most interesting letter from the good man very lately. The sentiments of a philosopher, the purposes of a philanthropist, and the feelings of a Christian are seen delightfully blended in that letter. The perusal of it made me quite ashamed of myself. O that I had been half so zealous in this great cause. I have, however, at length made a beginning in public. Last week I went into the country, and delivered three lectures with comfort to my own heart, and, I have reason to hope, with advantage to the cause, if the spirit of liberality on its behalf, and profession of conversion to its principles be a proof of it. I think sometimes, that if Providence indicated clearly the will of our Master, and directed plainly my duty that way, I could give up life to this cause; but at present my path of duty is very evident. However, it is my full intention to devote a good part of my time now to public lecturing on this subject.

There are many things in the present position of England, which call aloud for the friends of Peace to bestir themselves—the unhappy disturbances in the East, the ticklish character of our relations to the United States, and the disposition there is on the part of the thinking people to pay attention to the scriptural nature of war and peace. What a dreadful thing would war between the United States and England be just now; people so nearly related by blood, speaking the same language, and professing the same religion; having co-operated in the work of evangelizing the world; and as Christians having by deputations saluted each other on the most friendly terms, terms of holy fellowship and love. How could Christians bear the thought to shed one another's blood! How would the converts to the religion of the Prince of Peace through the instrumentality of their sons in Pagan lands mourn! How would devils triumph! How would angels weep! May Heaven in boundless mercy avert such a dreadful calamity. Oh! let the Christians of America and England approach the same throne, and cry mightily to God, as the God of Peace, to preserve inviolate our friendly relations. I am happy to find the message of President Harrison so pacific; but disappointed because a special delegation is not appointed to come

to this country, as was announced. I was in hopes that the Hon. Daniel Webster would have been appointed. But God reigneth, and let the earth rejoice, and the multitude of the isles be glad.

LETTER FROM REV. N. M. HARRY, SEC. LOND. PEACE SOC. TO THE LATE WM. LADD.

Thurlow Place, Hackney Head, London, April 6, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your last letter to Mr. Brockway affected me very much. I was struck with the sentiments it contained, and with the spirit it breathed. And you will perceive, I have put all in the Herald, a parcel of which are either sent to you, or soon will be sent, and with them a parcel for the Cambridge University, a present from myself to that distinguished seat of learning. Should you happen to be at Boston about the time of their arrival, I should like you to present them; if not, Mr. Beckwith. The professors of that University, many of them, I perceive, are very decided Peace advocates.

I hope by this time, my dear sir, you are restored to health. I feel anxious for the prolongation of your life, for the sake of the cause of peace, not only in America, but throughout the world. I trust that you will spare yourself in labors. Do not be so incessant in the harness, nor take such long journeys without seasonable rest. "Do thyself no harm," is the language of inspiration.

Roused by your last letter, I determined to commence public labors in good earnest. I have therefore made a beginning, and with better success than I feared. I must say, that for my own part, I enjoyed the exercise, and I ought to feel encouraged by the manifest sympathy I had from the public. I receive many invitations to go to lecture on peace now, and I intend to devote my journeyings into the country almost entirely to missions of peace. I hope during this month to lecture at Lewes, a town in Sussex, where the pulpit of one of the largest dissenting churches is open to me for the subject of peace, and where we intend to have a public meeting on the Monday following. The meeting for discussion, I hope, will be in the Town Hall, or in some public room. Thence I expect to go to Brighton and Hastings.

In the summer, should I be spared with health and strength, I purpose making a journey into Scotland, where a gentleman lives who has given me a most cordial invitation to come as a messenger of peace. This gentleman was born in India, came to this country, and was converted. He felt for the Hindoos, his own mother being one of that race. He wrote a work on Christianity, addressed to them; and, before he finished it, he felt that he had said things at the beginning of this work rather in defence of war, which he must repudiate. He wrote an appendix, in which he condemns all war, and shows that it is utterly opposed to Christianity. All this took place before he knew of the existence of a Peace Society. Some time ago he wrote to our Society, to ask if we had seen the charges which the Rev. Edward Bickersteth had brought against our Society, and whether he had been answered. I was directed to answer his letter, and in doing so, sent him the Herald, which contained my answer to Mr. Bickersteth. This opened a correspondence between us, which is very pleasant to me. I understand he is a most devoted Christian, and anxious to do good in every way. I begin now to feel such interest in the principles of peace, that I could, if Providence clearly directed me, devote my whole time to their propagation. I take my stand upon "the inviolability of human life." I believe that God never has delegated to man the right to take away the life of his fellow-man, the Jewish code not excepted; for under that, the judges

or kings were the viceregents of the Almighty, and the causes, or crimes for which capital punishment was inflicted were clearly defined. They were not to enact laws themselves on this matter, and they were, it must be remarked, an infallible tribunal.

Two distressing cases have just occurred. Two unfortunate men have suffered this extreme penalty, one charged with having attempted to murder, the other with having committed a murder. Both of them to the last moment, under circumstances the most solemn, persisted in declaring their innocence. And I fear they were so too. I can scarcely suppose that they could, in the way and in the spirit with which they are represented to have denied their guilt, have done it, if they really were guilty.

CAUSE OF PEACE AT THE WEST.—MORMONS.—A peace society was organized, a year or two ago, in the Mission Institute, Quincy, Ill. and from a recent letter of their Secretary, we give the following items:

We have done but little here in the peace cause for the last six or ten months. Other matters and "great questions of the day," have necessarily engrossed our attention. But we have not lost our interest in the important cause of peace. It lies near our hearts; it is incorporated in our religion; and we have done some little, and intend very soon to make some special efforts. Much needs to be done in the far West, especially in Illinois, just now.

The Mormons are here;—and perhaps it would not be amiss here to state in a word, a few simple facts respecting the war aspect of the Mormons. You know they were driven from Missouri over here. They tarried about Quincy for some time, and were mighty pests; but they have left us, and are now up in Nauvoo, a town of their own building and naming, about 45 miles north. Nauvoo is to be the great "City, the New Jerusalem," the place of general resort or focus. Now about 3000 there! Our Legislature has granted them a city charter, and a "legion," with 800 "arms"! They have already there 600 arms (big guns, muskets, swords, &c. &c.) and expect more soon. They have frequent military training and parade. Jo Smith is placed at the head of command in the army, and Bennett next, then Rigden, &c. On the 6th of this month, they laid the corner stone of their great Temple. On the occasion about 2000 of them were dressed in their "military uniform;" great parade! War-music and firing of guns all through the day, and especially at the time of the laying of the corner stone.—What a scene for the commencing of a *Christian* Temple! The spirit and influence it exerts all around here, trouble us.

Receipts in the month of June.

<i>East Abington, Abner Curtis,</i>	5 00	<i>Northborough, Cyrus Gale,</i>	2 00
<i>Micah Pool,</i>	2 00	<i>Others,</i>	9 00
<i>Others,</i>	25 75	<i>Needham, D. Ware,</i>	1 00
<i>Foxborough, Otis Carey,</i>	3 00	<i>Norton,</i>	15 50
<i>Others,</i>	27 00	<i>Sharon, Lewis Morse,</i>	2 00
<i>Franklin, Caleb Fisher,</i>	3 00	<i>Others,</i>	12 00
<i>Nathaniel Miller,</i>	2 00	<i>Sherburne, Daniel Leland,</i>	3 00
<i>Others,</i>	31 00	<i>Others,</i>	2 00
<i>Mansfield,</i>	11 00	<i>Southborough, Rev. J. Cummings,</i>	2 00
<i>Medway Village, in part, Rev. D. Sand-</i>		<i>Others,</i>	45 10
<i>ford,</i>	2 00	<i>Weymouth Landing, Joseph Richards,</i>	5 00
<i>Others,</i>	15 00	<i>Jonathan Newcomb,</i>	5 00
<i>Marshfield, Azell Ames,</i>	10 00	<i>Samuel Newcomb,</i>	3 00
<i>North Weymouth, John Bates,</i>	2 00	<i>N. Fifield,</i>	2 00
<i>E. Humphrey,</i>	2 00	<i>Others,</i>	22 50
<i>Joseph Loud,</i>	2 00	<i>West Medway, in part,</i>	4 50
<i>Others,</i>	17 00		\$301 35